The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 279.

WASHINGTON.

Texas and Mississippi to be Considered.

A Proposition to Pay the National Debt.

The Eight Hour Law and the Fall Elections.

Mr. Motley Not Trammeled with Instructions.

Judge Holt to be Secretary of War.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegram and Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The President had a long conference this morning with Gov. Pease, and decided that the registration of voters should proceed at once with a view to hold an election in September next.

MISSISSIPPI.

The election in Mississippi it is expected, will also be ordered for that month.

A PLAN FOR PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The proposal in New York of the present treasury policy for buying bonds have gotten up the draft of a memorial to the Secretary urging him to abandon it at once, and substitute in its place a plan to sell gold for greenbacks, and apply the latter to the purchase of the maturing three per cent. certificates, and then cancel the latter, thereby saving interest and at once reducing the principal of the debt. They maintain that it is the indebtedness matured and about to mature that should be paid off. A draft of this memorial was received here to-day, and it is to be circulated North for signatures.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW AND THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The memorials of the Navy Yard employes and workmen on the various public works, which have been submitted through the proper channels to the members of the Cabinet, are likely to result in the issuance this week of a general order embodying that, in order to preserve harmony of wages and service in the mechanical and other departments of the Government, full wages will be paid for eight hours' work, and that no party wrote that "eight hours a day" since the passage of some such order as this be made the administration would lose one hundred thousand votes in the fall elections.

THE PORTUGUESE MISSION.

It and Congressman Shellabarger, the new Minister to Portugal, will leave on Monday and will receive his commission and instructions and sail at once for Lisbon, thereby relieving James E. Harvey, who has served for the last three years without any salary. Congressman Shellabarger is the successor of Mr. Harvey's letter indorsing Johnson.

MOTLEY SO FAR UNTRAMMELED.

It appears to be pretty well ascertained, despite the vast amount of telegrams sent from here purporting to give the tenor of Minister Motley's instructions, that he visited yesterday for the sole purpose of seeing Mr. Seward. They are not completed, but will be forwarded next month by a special courier to London. It need the gentleman who is to take them has not notified to-day that such would be the mission.

GRANT TAKES A LOOK AT THE TREASURY.

The President visited the Treasury this morning, and, accompanied by Secretary Boutwell, visited the various bureaus in the department and examined the vaults which line the barren chiefs. He afterwards had a conversation with the Secretary on the financial situation.

RENEWED ORDERS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is understood that General Rawlins will shortly resign the War Department portfolio, and retire on account of failing health, and rumor says that in the event of his retirement, Judge Holt will be tendered the War Office. This report comes from high authority, and the same authority deprecates any such intention of the President that Holt fill this responsible position.

REGISTRATION OF WASHINGTON.

The registration for the June election is about completed in this city. About seven thousand whites refused to register, and the white majority is but five hundred.

EXAMINING SURGEON APPOINTED.

Dr John A. White, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Examining Surgeon of the Pension Office in place of Dr. Wm. Owens, removed.

DECORATION DAY.

Saturday, May 29, is to be observed here by a suspension of all Government business, so as to allow employes to join in decorating the graves in the national cemeteries.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The collector of the port of Philadelphia has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to detain the steamer Florida lying at Chester, on the Delaware river, from leaving that port, it being supposed she is in the interest of the Cubans.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Samuel W. Harned United States Assessor at Rochelle, Ill.

Custom receipts from May 10 to 15, inclusive, $2,505,686.

W. Kirkwood has been commissioned Superintendent of Internal Revenue for Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

INCREASED SALES OF GOLD ORDERED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer in New York to sell gold hereafter until otherwise ordered to the extent of $2,000,000 weekly, instead of $1, 00,-000 heretofore ordered, and the surplus gold still accumulating in the treasury.

TEXAS AFFAIRS.

Major Moore, of the San Antonio (Texas) Express, arrived here and had an interview with the President. The Major assured the President that it would be folly to expect the Republican party to gain a victory in case an election was ordered in Texas immediately, and urged delay. The President stated there would be no election in Texas before November, in any event, and also that General Reynolds had not recommended an early election, as has been stated. Major Moore was also a A. A. G. of Sheridan's First Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, in 1865, and was listened to by the President with much interest.

ST. LOUIS.

Editorial Excursion to Pilot Knob—Correspondence, Toasts and Resolutions—A Pleasant Reunion.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—The editorial excursion to the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob today was a success. About 150 ladies and gentlemen were present, among the latter were several prominent Democrats from Missouri. On the party's summit of Pilot Knob, a solid mass of iron 600 feet above the surrounding valleys, an impromptu meeting was held and speeches were made by Lieut. Gov. Stanard, Hon. Thos. Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, Col. Switzler, Hudson Hutchins, of the St. Louis Democrat, and others, touching the material developments now in progress in this State, and urging on the people of the whole State Press the necessity of keeping constantly before the people the great resources of Missouri and the advantages of their development.

The following dispatch was unanimously voted and telegraphed from the station at the foot of the mountain:

"*Pilot Knob, Mo., May 20, 1869. To the President of the Democratic Convention, Missouri:* The Editors of Missouri, assembled on the top of Pilot Knob, greet the Memphis Convention and assure them of their cordial support in all proper measures to cement the Union and develop the resources of the country."

The following telegram was sent by Thos. Allen, to the Convention, in reply to an invitation to be present at its session:

"*Pilot Knob, May 20, To President of the Democratic Convention, Memphis:* The Excursion, now in session on the top of Pilot Knob, will be extended to Memphis on the top of a levee on the western bank of the Mississippi river, whenever the people will embank it as much as reasonable rates, one million dollars."

The following resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, and directed to be telegraphed to the President of the Memphis Convention:

Resolved, That the editors of Missouri—representing every portion of this great and illimitably productive State, assembled on the summit of Pilot Knob, in the center of our great iron deposits—request of the Memphis Convention that they will give due prominence to the project, and urge upon the Government the importance to this valley of a levee along the western bank of the Mississippi river, as referred thereto, from the highlands of southeast Missouri to the sea, whereby millions of acres of the most fertile land may be reclaimed to health, and a work of national work, second only in importance to the Union Pacific Railroad, be consummated."

The following, offered by Col. W. J. Colemen, President of the Missouri Editors' and Publishers' Association, Lieut.-Governor Stanard, Hon. Thos. Allen, President of the Iron Mountain railroad, and Col. Wm. F. Switzler, and Gen. J. R. McCormick, members:

Several other resolutions were passed, all showing deep interest in the material prosperity of the whole country, and ignoring politics entirely.

After the party retired to the city this evening, about 10 o'clock, they assembled at Laclede Hotel, and presented to Thos. Allen and Captain Bridlocky, one of the proprietors of that hostelry, a very beautiful and costly gold-headed walking cane, for courtesies and hospitalities extended to them by the proprietors of the hotel. A brief, but very cordial reunion was enjoyed. The party will leave to-morrow for their homes.

NEW YORK.

Money Easy and Discounts Moderate—Sharp Advance in Vanderbilt Stocks.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Money continues very easy without especial feature at 6@7 on call, and discounts are moderate at 7@9 per cent.

Gold opened buoyant. Brown Bros. advanced their rate for sixty day bills of exchange to 9½, upon which the premium was advanced to 35, but it being ascertained that the bulls would not sell at that the rate dropped to 34¾. The opinion is that no further advance is likely until certain shipments are in. It is also agreed that the advance had been too rapid and that the larger amount of the speculative bulls which were outstanding when the premium was three or four points lower have been covered, and that therefore the market has lost for this time an important support.

Private dispatches from London favor a higher premium, money being very active and higher than the bank rate. The treasury department is confined on dispatches from Washington to bear the gold market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Stocks quiet are very firm.

RENEWAL SEIZED

opened with a sharp advance in the Vanderbilt stocks and a large business in Ohio and Mississippi and Pittsburg, Rock Island, Wabash, Reading and the Northwest stocks. It is officially announced that Gov. Hoffman has signed the Vanderbilt laws. The wheat and corn crops in Ohio and Mississippi has received no further extension. Fort Wayne was the only exception, rising that in addition to the 7½ per cent. new stock to be issued in the form of a dividend, and that a cash dividend of 7½ per cent will be paid.

The Pacific mail was strong on the declaration of a quarterly dividend of three per cent.

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, in conformity with the rules of the Stock Exchange, to-day giving notice that at the expiration of thirty days four millions additional 6 per cent. bonds will be added to their present capital. This is not in the form of a dividend, but is made to cover the expenses of constructing the Decatur branch of the road from Decatur to St. Louis, and of erecting a grain elevator in Toledo, and for other purposes.

The whole stock market is buoyant in sympathy with the New York Central, which the bulls say will reach 200.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal, and Not to the Press.

STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Beeves—receipts, 2,805. Market quiet but firm. Medium to prime steers, 14@16½c.

SHEEP.

Receipts, 1,650. Market dull. Common to prime, sheared, 5¾@7¾c. Sales embraced 400 prime to choice Ohio, 7½@8 pounds at 7½@7¾c.

SWINE.

Receipts, 900. Firmer and quiet at 10@10½c.

Flour—the sales embraced a good line of extra State, for export, at $9 @$9 35. Wheat—the offerings were all sold, buyers accepting the cessation of hostilities. The market is firmer and a advance being obtained. Corn and oats very unsettled.

PROVISIONS.

Pork nearly nominal. Lard 16c for prime steam and very quiet. Bacon is becoming nominal. Rice—fresh receipts brought 6¾.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

Coffee nearly nominal; Rio 20@20c. Sugar dull but very firm; fair to prime grocery 12½@ 13c; refining, 10¾@11¾.

FREIGHTS.

67,000 bushels wheat at 9¾@9¾d to Liverpool; 10½d to Glasgow; flour to London 1s6d per bbl.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE DAY AT THE PATTERSON RACES.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The first race was heavy. The hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, was won by Thompson's b. h. by Simeon Stevens, beating Tycoon and Lelly Myers, the latter finishing in the second heat. Time, 4:43. In the sweepstakes for three year olds, mile and a quarter, Onyx beat Mitchell two heats, Lizzie Lucas third. The sweepstakes for three year olds, half mile, was won by McDaniel's b. c. by Lantz, beating Belated Child and Joe Cheek, the latter winning the second heat. Time, 56¼. The concession purse, a mile dash, Egotist beat Exhaustion and Lizzie Lucas.

STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The State Associated Press adjourned this evening. The association and editorial fraternity of the State have been invited to a banquet to Hon. J. M. Francis, its late President, and editor of the Troy Times, previous to his departure for Europe to spend a year or so. The Association also presented a handsome service of solid silver to Eli H. Roberts, of the Utica Herald, the Secretary and Treasurer for eighteen years.

A NEW LEAVEN BUTT.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Shipman, the trial of the case of the Rumford Chemical Works, of Providence, Rhode Island, against John E. Lane, for infringement of the Horsford patent in relation of a new leaven, was commenced. Both parties hold patents for a new leaven. The plaintiffs claim that the defendant's infringement of a new leaven, was commenced. Both parties hold patents for a new leaven. The plaintiffs claim that the defendant's infringement is effected by the use of a series of chemical processes. A novel feature was the baking of a loaf of bread in the presence of the court and jury. The loaf was raised. The case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

At the opening of the New School General Assembly, in Rev. Dr. Hatfield's church, corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns, Moderator of the last Assembly, occupied the chair. Rev. D. P. Hatfield, of New York, acted as temporary clerk, and Rev. G. Lonlsworth Butler, D.D., as permanent clerk. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the church was crowded with spectators, to whom the proceedings were evidently of the greatest interest. The Presbyterian Reporter will be printed during the session. Not more than two-thirds of this number had arrived when the proceedings began. The session will continue about ten days.

The exercises were opened by a voluntary upon the organ by Rev. Dr. Gray, D.D., Cincinnati, D.D., of Cincinnati, offered up a prayer. Rev. Dr. Sterns delivered the opening sermon, setting forth the necessity for a reunion and desire for a reunion of the church, concluding as follows: "Let us come together, and as we have so much in doctrine, polity, form of order of worship, one history, and one ecclesiastical ancestry, let us have one organization, one system of benevolence, one theological seminary, where we may all meet annually by our representatives, and look each other in the face and learn to love each other as we should, exhort and prepare to execute large and far reaching plans for the promotion of the same christian doctrine."

After the sermon the doxology was sung and a benedictory prayer offered, after which the business of the meeting commenced. The only business transacted was the adoption of the report of the committee of arrangements, providing that daily sessions of the convention be held as follows: from 9:30 to 9:30 each morning, the conference meeting from 9:30 to 12:30 in the morning, business session; from 2:30 to 5:30 in the afternoon, business session.

The Assembly at 1 o'clock took a recess until 3. The afternoon session was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Fish, of Utica. The roll was called and the convention proceeded to the election of a moderator. Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica; Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Wing, of Hamilton; Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York; Rev. Alfred Chester, of Buffalo, and Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, D. C., were nominated as candidates. The vote resulted: Fowler 61, Chester 61, Crosby 59, Wing 18, Sunderland 18. Result to be between Fowler and Chester. Roll called, second time.

On the third ballot Dr. Fowler was elected by a vote of 123 to 58. This was the signification of the sentiment of the association, as it was known Dr. Fowler is an ardent advocate of reunion. Dr. Fowler made an address on taking the chair, in which he declared himself in favor of a reunion upon the best obtainable terms. At the conclusion of his speech the assembly adjourned.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, met in the brick Presbyterian church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, this morning, with over three hundred delegates in attendance, representing the Presbyteries of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nashville, New Jersey, New York, Northern Indians, Ohio, the Pacific, Palladelphia, Pittsburg, St. Paul, Sandusky, Schuylkill, Steubenville and Wooster.

At 11 o'clock the introductory services began, preached by the Moderators of the last Assembly, Rev. Dr. Musgrave, of the synod of Alleghany City. Prayer was offered by Dr. Spring, pastor of the church, the oldest minister present, after which Dr. Musgrave announced the opening sermon from the following text: Mark xv, 16.—He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned. The sermon was purely doctrinal, and contained no allusions to the object of the convention.

WILMINGTON, The 7th day of June next is the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Daniel Boone in Kentucky, and well worthy to be commemorated by the people who now reap the benefits of his enterprise and valor and that of his fellow pioneers.

And whereas, the cities of Louisville and Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, including two electoral meetings the people shouted *vive, vive*, Ledru Rollin—*vive* Barbes.

SPAIN.

REPORTS TO RE-ESTABLISH ISABELLA.

MADRID, May 20.—Dispatches have been received announcing that about two thousand adherents of Queen Isabella, under Gazotte and Pezalua, had assembled at Peressguinan, a city in France, on the Spanish frontier. At last accounts they were nearly ready to cross the border. The government has taken the necessary steps to prevent such an invasion.

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PORTUGAL.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL MEASURES.

LISBON, May 20.—The financial measures proposed by the Government are not well received by the Chambers, and will probably be rejected unless they are withdrawn.

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RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

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It is reported that Wm. McDougall is to be appointed Governor of the new province of Assiniboine, in the new territory.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Action of the Citizens of the Capital City.

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Col. Stoddard Johnston, having explained the object of the meeting, introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

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NASHVILLE.

The Radical Rosse Don't Harmonize.

The Grand Pow-wow Breaks up in a Row.

Senter Nominated by Acclamation.

Two Richmonds in the Field.

A Disgraceful Proceeding.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, May 20.—The proceedings of the Radical State Convention to-day were turbulent and disgraceful in the extreme. At one time a bloody collision was barely averted. If hostilities had once been inaugurated with fire-arms the consequences would have been fearful. The disturbances commenced at the start, when each party endeavored to secure the temporary chairmanship. After several hours of the most extraordinary confusion that was ever seen in a convention, the Senter party succeeded in electing the chairman, but the Stokes party refused to concede, and two rival aspirants for the chair took possession of the same, each refusing to yield, while the confusion was becoming more confounded.

During the melee Dave Nelson, son of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, struck Congressman Butler in the mouth, knocking him down. Butler at once drew his pistol, and was on the point of discharging it when a dozen men charged for the combatants and separated them. Affairs at this juncture were critical, as amidst the babel of tongues the cocking of pistols could be distinctly heard all over the hall.

During the afternoon Rev. Dr. Pearne, the Senter chairman, was allowed to occupy the chair, but Parky Stokes, the political, was in when the confusion and yelping and yelling broke out afresh, and, if possible, with ten times more fury. It was kept up in this way for about an hour, when Senter's friends claimed that he was nominated by acclamation. The other party refused to yield, and the wrangling broke out anew, threatening every moment to become a bloody row. At last quiet was restored for a moment, and the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The shooting will undoubtedly be resumed to-morrow, although the friends of Senter claim that he was undoubtedly nominated. As matters stand, both Stokes and Senter will be candidates, and the latter will be elected.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

CONTINUED ELECTION DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, May 20.—The elections in France continue to be attended with more or less disorder. Since the 19th instant, one hundred and forty-nine persons have been arrested in Paris for creating political disturbances, and of these only seventeen have been discharged.

A popular demonstration is reported at Nimes, where the people sang the Marseillais.

A GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.

At Bourges the prison was forced open by a crowd of political agitators. Some of their leaders who had been arrested, were released.

In the department of the Aube, during the election contest now of M. Berlere, a riot took place in which blood was shed.

RECRUITMENT AT MARSEILLES.

Election excitement in Marseilles very great. A private meeting was held there yesterday, at which M. Gambetta was present, and made a speech denouncing the affair in the streets sang the Marseillais, and made other unlawful demonstrations. Many arrests were made by the police.

At Thiers, a town in the Department of Puy de Dome, disorders are reported. At two electoral meetings the people shouted *vive, vive*, Ledru Rollin—*vive* Barbes.

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INDIANAPOLIS.

Pension Paper Forger—Adjutant General Appointed—State Congregational Association.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FINED AND ADMONISHED.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—In the United States District Court to-day John H. Louden, of Bloomington, plead guilty to an indictment for forging pension papers, and, in consideration of his previous good character and membership in the Presbyterian church, the Judge let him off with a thousand dollar fine and a kindly admonition

THE CONTEST FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The Governor has appointed General J. C. Veatch, of Spencer county, Adjutant General in place of General Terrell, removed to the Third Assistant Postmaster Generalship. This appointment not only creates surprise, but Veatch's acceptance of it will disappoint several warmly manned Democrats, who were not only competent, but needed the place. General Veatch is rich, aspires to Congressional honors, and was a candidate for the Senatorship against Pratt when Cumback failed.

THE STATE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION

was opened this evening by a sermon from Rev. R. S. Jewett, D. D., of Terre Haute. After the sermon a permanent organization was effected by electing Rev. T. D. McCormick, of Princeton, Moderator, and Rev. A. E. Walsh, of Kokomo, Scribe. The Congregational Churches of Indiana are almost unanimously, and most of them are represented by their pastors and two lay delegates. Dr. Jewett preached from the text "For one is your master, even Christ." The discourse was characterized by great clearness of thought and language, and the leading idea was the power of consecrated individuality. The delegates in attendance are a fine looking body of men.

LEXINGTON.

The Races—Fine Sport—Woodford Belle Winner of the Two Mile Heats.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 20.—There was another interesting day's sport. The race was two mile heats, free for all ages, for the club purse of $400, with this result:

Jas. Pool's b. m. Woodford Belle 5		2	1
D. Swigerts' b. f. Bonita, 4 years old		3	2
Lord J. Jacksons' ch. c. Dick Jack-			
son, 4 years old		1	3
H. McGrath's br. f. Biddy Mc-			
Grath, 4 years old		4	3
Jas. Ray's ch. f. Mollie Lincoln, 4			
years old		5	5
Time—2:37½; 2:40¾; 2:45¾; 2:47¾.			

CHICAGO.

Military Matters—Colfax's Pilgrimage—Accident to Gov. Palmer—Extensive Railroad Line.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The following military news was received at Sheridan's headquarters to-day: By order of Gen. Augur, commanding the department of the Platte, Asst. Adjutant Gen. Townsend, U. S. A., will proceed to pay the troops stationed at Forts Fetterman, Laramie, Sidney Barracks, Fort Sedgwick, and all the troops east of the latter station, near the Union Pacific railroad.

Gen. Sherman has issued a series of rules to familiarize troops with the modern breech-loading muskets and carbines, and to economize in their use. Each man will carry fifty cartridges per month for target practice. All troops armed with the breech-loading carbine or musket will be allowed ten ball cartridges per month for target practice on the frontier. Where large game is practicable the men will be encouraged to hunt. The quartermaster of companies may sell cartridges to their men in limited quantities.

Vice President Colfax arrived in Springfield this morning, and was met at the depot by a committee, including the State officers. A salute of twenty-seven guns was fired, and he was escorted from the depot by the Springfield Zouaves and Emmet Guards to the residence of Mr. Smith. At 10 o'clock he commenced with the reception, he visited the tomb of Lincoln. At 2 o'clock he was formally received in the House of Representatives, Pleasant A. Conkling reading the reception committee to which Schuyler made a happy reply. To-night he is receiving his friends at the residence of Gov. Palmer.

Gov. Palmer, while riding out yesterday afternoon, met with quite a serious accident, his horse taking fright at a passing train of cars. Stopping him suddenly, the horse kicked very furiously, striking him a little below the knee of the left leg. He was unable to go on this morning, though not suffering so badly from the injury as yesterday.

In the Board of Trade to-day resolutions were introduced in favor of a direct line of railway to the most available point on the Mississippi, touching the harbor of Portland, Me., running along the south shore of Lake Ontario, and thence via Belleville and Rutland the east to Portland, the route recently chartered by Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. Under the rule the resolutions will be over until to-morrow, and the proposed direct line, from London to Shanghai, is 13,309 miles, and it is estimated that the entire distance can be traversed in thirty-eight days.

CUBA.

The Revolutionists Proclaim a Republic—Fate of the Expeditions—Admiral Hoff's Report, etc.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Havana letter states that advices from the recent engagements give the losses at 1,300 Spaniards and 1,000 Cubans.

Another letter, dated 15th, states that the Republic of Cuba has been formally established by a Congress held at Guermand, a small town of the central department of the Island, about twenty leagues from Puerto Principe. Cespedes was elected President of the Republic, and Gen. Quesada commander-in-chief of the forces. Don Salvador Cisneros Aquilara has been appointed Secretary of State and War. Cespedes issued a stirring proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he says: In the act of separating the struggle with the oppressors, Cuba has assumed the solemn duty to consummate their independence or perish in the attempt, and giving herself a democratic government, she obligates herself before the living and before posterity to the consummation of our independence, and on your virtue I count to consolidate the republic.

Quesada closes his proclamation to the Cuban army thus: We have to combat with the ferocious and unscrupulous Spaniards, with the mutilators of the dead, with idolators of gold. Cubans, if you would save your honor and that of your families—if you would conquer forever your liberty, be united. Unity leads you to peace and to happiness. Inertia precipitates you to misfortune and to dishonor.

HAVANA, May 20.—The reports of the landing of filibusters, which are in circulation cannot be traced to any authentic source. No expedition has landed near Saqua. The steamer Salvador has gone to some other point. It is reported that the expedition to effect a landing at any point on the coast between Havana and Neuvitas, as the Spanish are prepared to receive along that line, and in any other part of the island it would be difficult for expeditious to find a foothold, owing to the watchful confidence of American residents here.

The report is officially confirmed that the rebels have invested Puerto del Manitzanas.

The Sabanilla railroad is again in running order.

BOSTON.

Senator Wilson on the Eight Hour Law—Baptist Missionary Society.

BOSTON, May 20.—Senator Wilson addressed the Charlestown Eight Hour League last evening, on the recent law of Congress, arguing that it was made with the understanding that men were to receive full pay for eight hours work per day. He further considered the relations of capital and labor, and spoke of co-operative associations, which, though they might sometimes fail, would generally succeed, and prove a benefit to the working classes.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society has chosen the following officers: President, J. H. Hoyt, Cleveland; Rev. Dr. Paul, appointed committees to co-operate with a similar committee from the Frankfort Council.

Resolved, That the following committee be appointed, on behalf of the citizens of Frankfort, to meet with other committees in arranging and carrying out a suitable programme for the day, with authority to increase the number if necessary:

A. W. Dudley, Jr., A. G. Hodges,
E. H. Taylor, Landon Thomas,
S. B. Churchill, Lewis Coleman,
Hunt Reynolds, W. A. Gaines,
J. M. Brown.

Resolved, That we extend to all the citizens of the Commonwealth who can attend a cordial invitation to be present on the occasion, as the most fitting place for renewing the associations connected with the history of the State.

On motion of Col. John Mason Brown, the name of Col. Johnston was added to the list as chairman of the committee, and, on motion of Col. Johnston the name of S. B. Smith, Esq., was also added.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. On motion of Eugene Moore, Esq., the papers throughout the State were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

And then the meeting adjourned.

A. H. KENNICK, Chairman.
J. G. HACKETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS.

Third Day of the Commercial Convention.

Eleven Hundred Delegates in Council.

Report on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Nine Reasons in Favor of the Work.

Steamship Lines Between Southern Ports and Europe.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Delegates continue to arrive, making the number now near eleven hundred. Among those arriving are delegates from Illinois and Pennsylvania.

The convention opened in regular form. After the completion of the committee of one from each State to select the time and place of the next meeting of the convention, Judge Williams, of Kentucky, offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to memorialize Congress for aid in removing obstructions from the Tennessee river, and for a canal around the shoals. Referred.

A communication was received from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad extending the time for the return of delegates to the first of June.

Under a call of States, the following resolutions were read and referred, together with many not read:

That standing committees hold over until next session, the chairman to be added to have power to call them together at any time, and requesting railroads to furnish transportation.

Asking each State to hold conventions and appoint ten delegates to a general commercial convention.

For a committee to ascertain the expediency of forming a permanent convention to meet from time to time.

Requesting Southern railroads to hold a convention for the purpose of establishing an immigration corporation and taking means to systematize labor. This was ably supported by Col. Cole, of Georgia, and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Asking aid for the Augusta and Brunswick railroad.

For Government aid to the Selma and Memphis Railroad.

For a committee of five to memorialize Congress on all subjects inclined by the convention and that Gov. Patton, of Alabama, be chairman.

Gov. Patton offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the members of the rules to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the direct tax of 1860.

At the expiration of the morning hour the committee on Southern Pacific railroad made the following report, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The committee to whom was referred matters relating to Pacific railroads, respectfully report the following resolutions for your consideration:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the interests of the whole country, especially those of the Southern States, could be served by a main trunk railroad line from San Diego, California, through to Junction City, Colorado, on the Kansas line, and along the valley of the Gila south of that river to El Paso on the Rio Grande, and thence to a convenient point on the Texas and Pacific railroad of latitude east of Brazos river in the State of Texas, from which main trunk feeder roads should be built from the Gila to Yuma, Prescott, Albuquerque, New Orleans, and other points.

"Resolved, That the President of the convention be requested to forward a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the House of Representatives, placing Hon. J. C. Conkling leading the reception committee, to which Schuyler made a happy reply. To-night he is receiving his friends at the residence of Gov. Palmer.

The committee,

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Scott & Fisher, of Bourbon, sold 1,400 head of stock-cattle last week.

Silas Parvin, an old citizen of Clinton-ville, Bourbon county, died on Monday night last.

Uncle Buddie Farmer says a Kentucky woman feels more pride in having the first green bean than first spring bonnet.

There is a continued scarcity in the Lexington wool market. Very superior wool has been sold at 45 cents, but for wool of ordinary quality 40 cents is the highest offer.

Dr. Thursday last, near Worthville, on the Kentucky river, a fine hunter White caught in a steel trap. He struggled for half an hour and then got off weighing forty pounds.

Col. Thomas J. Pickett entered upon the duties as Postmaster of Paducah on Sunday. He succeeds Col. Wm. Campbell.

Scott & Fisher, of Bourbon, sold their stock, last week, at $50 per head. They can fix one thousand, when they commenced feeding. One bull put to feed two months since gained 85 pounds.

It gives the Henderson News pleasure to learn that the counties of Christian and Hopkins have both voted to loan the railroad the additional sums needed to complete the great enterprise.

Two men, charged with stealing horses on Pond's Mill, in Franklin county, were arrested a few days ago. One of them escaped, and is still at large. The other, is confined in jail at Frankfort.

In nearly every county in the State this season a considerable quantity of ground will be put in sorghum, in order to afford an opportunity for demonstrating the practicability of making a superior quality of molasses and sugar from the cane.

There has never been a period probably when so many new church buildings were being erected as at the present. The spirit of enterprise is manifested in any one direction more than in every portion of the State at the same time either building or contemplating the erection of some church edifice.

Quite a sad affair occurred on the ground near Du rand on Saturday last. Mr. Hall, a merchant of Richmond, was seized in a police raid in St. Louis the other night.

Augusta, Georgia, has had a baby show. Twenty-three "kinds of prestige" were present at the exhibition of a large crowd of spectators.

The caterpillars are destroying the foliage in Navarro county, Texas. They did the same last spring, but did not molest the crops.

Senator A. H. Galloway and Inspector Duncan Stephens, indicted in a few rounds of the ring by Wilmington, N. C., a few days since. Nobody hurt.

Gen. Rutherford, U. S. A. now stationed at Wilmington, N. C., will soon exchange his military coat for a lawyer's gown, and become a resident of that city.

In Platte county, Missouri, the grasshoppers have hatched as bads. They have eaten out the vineyards, and are now at work on the grain fields.

One thousand delegates are present at the Memphis Commercial Convention. Ex-Lieut. Governor C. C. Anderson, of Kentucky, has been chosen permanent Chairman.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is the guest, while in Memphis, of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., at which house an open house while he is at remains.

The Iuka (Miss.) Gazette has recently seen some willow baskets that were greatly superior to those found in stores. They were made by the fair hands of Southern ladies.

Mr. F. E. Burton had his throat cut last week by a negro near Jackson, Miss. The negro is said to have been under arrest. Although dangerously, he was not fatally wounded.

A camp-meeting of the sect known as Dunkards is in progress near Salem, Va. It is a general gathering of that sect from all the States in which they exist, and its object is not known.

A young man named James Johnson has been lodged in jail at Columbus, Miss., for stealing a horse, to whom he had been married but two months.

The people and the pilitary in Northern and Eastern Texas are fast thinning out the depredations, the impossibility of having now too long infested that portion of the State.

The Clarksville (Tex.) Standard says the murderous desperadoes element has been cut out and are scouring the country, determined to let that section of the outlaws who have so long infested it.

Carpenter and wife, confined in the Austin (Tex.) jail, upon the charge of murder, made their escape on the night of the 11th inst., by cutting through the wall into the court room, from whence they found their way to safety.

Corn planting has been greatly retarded in the counties north of the Missouri river by the recent heavy rains. As late as the 15th instant the greater part of the crop had not been put in the ground.

In Memphis, the other day, a colored gentleman set his dogs on a cow belonging to another colored gentleman, which so enraged the latter that he shot the former through the left temple, wounding him fatally.

The Corinth News publishes a letter from Kossouth, Miss., which tells of a lady living near there who has been tapped for dropsy 108 times, and from whom four gallons of water drawn. She is tapped every eight or nine days.

The cut-worm is playing havoc with all the cotton planters on the river in the vicinity of Dardanelle, Ark. Many farmers are planting over again, and many more cannot procure the seed to do so.

The Supreme Court of Texas, at Tyler, decided that payments in Confederate currency during the war by executors and administrators do not bar the claims, or were not bona fide payments, and the same may now be collected in United States currency.

A prisoner, a mere lad, who was under arrest for horse stealing in Belle county, Mo., died in New London on the 7th inst. He resolutely refused to give his real name, and nothing is known of his past life or of his family connections.

Already an agent of a St. Louis immigrant importing house is at Selma, Ala., making contracts with planters for Chinese laborers. The days of negro labor are numbered. The Chinese are cheaper, more industrious, more contented and more faithful to their contracts.

Archbishop Odin, of Ohio, has gone to Europe to be present on matters relating to the approaching Council, which is to assemble in Rome next December. The Very Reverend Abbe Truyols, V. G., has been consecrated to be his Ordinary during the absence of the Archbishop.

St. Joseph, Mo., is becoming famous for its Chinamen. Two Asiatics, named Ah Sing and Charley Hooked, were recently found in the vicinity of a house of separate occupancy on the 18th inst. A single shot pierced up the head of a gutter in a certain part of the city. The next day a man's foot was found in the same vicinity.

The first invoice of teas over the Pacific Railroad, from Yokahama, Japan, via San Francisco, Omaha, Chicago, was received by James H. Gibson, of St. Louis, on the 17th inst. Time per steamer from Japan to San Francisco twenty days; thence by Central Pacific Railroad to St. Louis, ten days.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says: "We have been favored by a gentleman from Warrenton that a force of United States soldiers arrived in that village on Thursday. At Chinky there is said to have been two hundred rebels, who are pronounced to have in view the forming an old time secret order of Knights of Liberty."

The citizens of Copiah county, Miss., arrested by the arbitrary order of Governor Gen. Ames, were released on bail. They have not permitted to return to their families. The nature of their offenses, if any, or of the charges against them, we have not learned. The old land of liberty, &c.

Hinton Wright and Ed. Robinson, two young men of Natchez, Miss., about twenty years of age, and sons of highly respectable families, had a fatal encounter a few days since in which their own sons became involved, resulting in the death of young Wright, fired into them at Robinson, all of which most effect in the breast and the heart, and of course killed him instantly.

A visitor to the famous "Blue Spring" on Florida says the spring comes up half a mile or so from the St. John's river, is said to be 30 or 40 feet across, and some fathoms deep, and boils up with such force that a boat can be seen from 60 to 80 feet down. The stream which is thus poured out forms a spring almost ninety feet wide and 251 feet deep.

The planters of Southern Georgia, who are said by many to have been driven to the wall by the high wages demanded by their negroes, are beginning to see that they must make up their minds to take a Southern tour. We could not help thinking that such an enterprise on their part involved an amount of effrontery truly amazing, and we wondered what would happen. They set forth with a grand flourish of trumpets, causing proclamation everywhere to be made that it was their purpose to do justice to the unhappy South and to place her right in the eyes of the North and of mankind. The great and afflicted South has a heart, which, although covered with deep wounds, leaps forth with real kindness to even seeming kindness. Forney and his friends were greeted everywhere throughout their tour not as the past but as the future benefactors of the South. Wherever they went, loud cries of welcome were raised. They were greeted and feasted. Speeches were made to them in the name and behalf of municipalities. At every point, the honor and favor of their stay for the longest possible time were solicited. It seemed as if enough could not be done to show the enthusiastic popular appreciation of their valued presence. More than once we ventured to insinuate very decidedly to our Southern friends what we thought of their manifestations, and some of them, especially those of the cities, spoke very plainly upon the subject, but the glorification of the Northern itinerants continued generally without abatement to the end of their tour. One thing however may be said in extenuation of the unworthy spirit exhibited by the Southern people having suffered and still suffering fearfully from the misrepresentations of their political and sectional enemies, one of the chief of whom was then among them with the avowed intent of reporting for the information of the North what he might see and hear, they could not, even from natural feelings of resentment, easily resist the inclination to endeavor by every means in their power to bring about the removal of the prejudices and antipathies that existed against them. But they soon saw the mortifying result of all the efforts that had taxed their pride if not their self respect so severely. Mr. Forney, by the letters that he wrote in regard to them, injured them to the extent of his influence instead of rendering them the benefits they had expected from him. They were making every exertion to secure immigration from the North, deeming it absolutely vital to their interests, but he warned the Northern people, that, if they should go South at all, they ought first to associate themselves together and go in such numbers as to form communities of their own, depending upon each other for business and social enjoyments, as the Southern people would not admit them to terms of social equality or willingly have anything to do with them as merchants or the followers of any kind of business whatever. All of the Southern papers say that this is utterly false, and certainly no falsehood could be calculated to inflict upon the South a deeper and deadlier injury. The author of it says in his last Southern letter, although similar statements of his have been repeatedly and in the strongest terms contradicted by Southern papers: "In all the reconstructed States the war upon the white Republicans is unscrupulous, whether they are natives or new comers. They have much to endure, and when I see how much they are persecuted in business, in character, and in every relation to life, I realize what a great work they have in hand and how much they deserve the countenance of the Government and their compatriots in the North. Most of these men are citizens of exalted worth. All of them could purchase ease by submission to their enemies; but they are controlled by sincere convictions, and they stand to their guns." The writer goes on to say that the immigrants to the South and the native Republicans can be sustained *"only by the ever-present aid of the General Government,"* and he italicizes the remark in order to impress it as deeply as possible upon the minds of his readers. He insists that the General Government shall keep armed occupation of the South.

And this is the result of Forney & Co.'s famous Southern expedition, from which the Southern people, out of, alas, from hope in so many other quarters, have ventured to expect so much. It is for this that they have cajoled and flattered and feasted and lied and pampered an old, unprincipled, malicious, and remorseless enemy, rendering him such attentions as might appropriately be called almost abject in their character. They thought that they were doing what was best, but we trust that they have learned from their last bitter and disgusting experience what they should have known from previous experiences scarcely less bitter and disgusting.

United States and China.

The President and Cabinet have decided to elevate the Chinese mission, placing it on the same footing with the British and the French. We think that they should give themselves some concern about the importance of the Minister as well as that of his mission. The new Minister, Mr. Howard, is to take the place of J. Ross Browne, a man equal to a whole score of Howards.

As the dignity of the Chinese Mission is to be raised, we presume that it is to be the policy of the Government to effect the establishment of the best and fullest relations between itself and the Chinese Government. In order to this, certain matters seem likely to require considerable attention, and not only attention but action. Not more than two months ago, a cargo of women from some port in China landed at a port in California, and the numerous Chinese males in that State rushed to receive them and were found to their consternation to be cows! They had been engaged in stocking horses and cattle for the last three years, but didn't want to know it.

The portion of Florida west of the Apalachicola is sold to the State of Alabama for the sum of $2,500,000 or thereabouts. The deed is to be delivered when the sale is ratified in accordance with law. The sale or transfer has to be voted upon by the people of West Florida, and other being ratified by the Alabama and Florida Legislatures, is to be rejected or approved by them.

A difficulty occurred at Simmons' mill near Jonesville, Ala., a few days since, between Messrs. Allen & Ivey, which has a sequel that will be fatal to the former. The latter had a store there, and had a misunderstanding with Allen about the settlement of an account. Words led to blows, and Ivey struck Allen with an iron weight used in weighing cotton, which caused his death. Ivey was arrested and committed to jail.

Thomas Sheriff and a posse of citizens of Jefferson county, Texas, recently arrested, after a desperate resistance, a noted desperado, who was charged by them with having murdered his step-father. The prisoner was taken to the house of his victim, tried, convicted and hung and left there. The murderer was a young man only twenty-one years of age.

The body of John Thompson, colored merchant, was discovered two and a half miles from Belleville on Wednesday morning. He had been missed from his store on Monday last, and the search, at nine o'clock on the night previous, by Lieut. Wm. Ivy and party, had failed to find it. It was completely hid. One of them, a tall, gawky, wiry-looking man, whose description resembles that of Jim Gordon, the notorious desperado of White county, was seen with the body and team on the road Monday morning, twenty-six miles from Nashville.

Thomas Gibbes, for several years a resident of Augusta, Ga., but residing for the last few years in Memphis, Tenn., and who was employed as an agent of the New York Associated Press, and of the Commercial Intelligence Bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company, absconded with over $1,000 from that office, besides to the amount of several thousand dollars. Of this amount several hundred dollars were in gold, the proceeds of messages sent across the Atlantic cable. Up to the time of his departure, Gibbes had borne a very good character, and it is impossible to conjecture what caused the defalcation. It is believed that he took passage from Savannah for Europe.

The Result of Forney's Southern Tour.

Within the last few weeks, it has been quite the fashion for Radical editors of the North to visit the South, where they all seem to have met with very flattering receptions. One of the first to go was, we believe, Mr. Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, an able editor, who had probably done more than any other editor in the Northwest to excite popular feeling against the South and to bring upon the people of that section the unjust and oppressive measures under which they are and have long been suffering. He was kindly and handsomely received wherever he went, especially in Mobile. In his intercourse with the prominent Democrats of that city, he stated freely that he had been greatly mistaken as to Southern views and feelings, and had consequently committed errors in his paper, but that he would at once rectify the wrongs he had done. He did, in his editorial correspondence, change his style and tone considerably, but we couldn't see that the change was at all adapted to do the South any good. He denounced the carpet-baggers as a wretched nuisance, with which the South did not have and ought not to have any patience, but, in order to keep his bitter partisanship above suspicion, he made the false and absurd declaration, that carpet-baggism was "a legacy of President Johnson" to the South, and he suggested no mode in which he would have the correction or the mitigation of the curse effected or attempted. He hinted not at any remedy or palliation. He was willing that the causes which had operated and were operating so disastrously should remain at work. He hinted no doubts or misgiving as to the expediency and wisdom of any one of the long and dark series of ultra Radical measures that he and his party had supported, and, up to this time, he published no word implying a doubt that everything which the Radical party has done and everything which it contemplates toward the South is right and proper. He is gentle enough in language, but harsh in policy. He would have the Southern people believe that only under tyranny and oppression can their prosperity and greatness be permanently established. Did the leading Democrats of the South dream that they were securing so valuable a friend by their liberal attentions and elegant hospitalities?

After the editor of the Chicago Tribune came Col. Forney of the Philadelphia Press and Washington Chronicle and his friends. Among all the malignant defamers and villifiers of the South, Forney had, for four years, been preeminent. There had been no clamor against the South in which his voice had not been loudest and shrillest. No policy of hate or vengeance against the South had ever been proposed which he had not supported. No Southern abasement, humiliation, degradation had ever been invented that he had failed to recommend as right and just. He had never hesitated to take part with the worst Southern negroes against the best Southern white men. He had never in any case recognized a Southern negro as wrong or a Southern Democrat as right. But, as we said, he and a number of his Radical friends recently made up their minds to take a Southern tour. We could not help thinking that such an enterprise on their part involved an amount of effrontery truly amazing, and we wondered what would happen. They set forth with a grand flourish of trumpets, causing proclamation everywhere to be made that it was their purpose to do justice to the unhappy South and to place her right in the eyes of the North and of mankind. The great and afflicted South has a heart, which, although covered with deep wounds, leaps forth with real kindness to even seeming kindness. Forney and his friends were greeted everywhere throughout their tour not as the past but as the future benefactors of the South. Wherever they went, loud cries of welcome were raised. They were greeted and feasted. Speeches were made to them in the name and behalf of municipalities. At every point, the honor and favor of their stay for the longest possible time were solicited. It seemed as if enough could not be done to show the enthusiastic popular appreciation of their valued presence. More than once we ventured to insinuate very decidedly to our Southern friends what we thought of their manifestations, and some of them, especially those of the cities, spoke very plainly upon the subject, but the glorification of the Northern itinerants continued generally without abatement to the end of their tour. One thing however may be said in extenuation of the unworthy spirit exhibited by the Southern people having suffered and still suffering fearfully from the misrepresentations of their political and sectional enemies, one of the chief of whom was then among them with the avowed intent of reporting for the information of the North what he might see and hear, they could not, even from natural feelings of resentment, easily resist the inclination to endeavor by every means in their power to bring about the removal of the prejudices and antipathies that existed against them. But they soon saw the mortifying result of all the efforts that had taxed their pride if not their self respect so severely. Mr. Forney, by the letters that he wrote in regard to them, injured them to the extent of his influence instead of rendering them the benefits they had expected from him. They were making every exertion to secure immigration from the North, deeming it absolutely vital to their interests, but he warned the Northern people, that, if they should go South at all, they ought first to associate themselves together and go in such numbers as to form communities of their own, depending upon each other for business and social enjoyments, as the Southern people would not admit them to terms of social equality or willingly have anything to do with them as merchants or the followers of any kind of business whatever. All of the Southern papers say that this is utterly false, and certainly no falsehood could be calculated to inflict upon the South a deeper and deadlier injury. The author of it says in his last Southern letter, although similar statements of his have been repeatedly and in the strongest terms contradicted by Southern papers: "In all the reconstructed States the war upon the white Republicans is unscrupulous, whether they are natives or new comers. They have much to endure, and when I see how much they are persecuted in business, in character, and in every relation to life, I realize what a great work they have in hand and how much they deserve the countenance of the Government and their compatriots in the North. Most of these men are citizens of exalted worth. All of them could purchase ease by submission to their enemies; but they are controlled by sincere convictions, and they stand to their guns." The writer goes on to say that the immigrants to the South and the native Republicans can be sustained *"only by the ever-present aid of the General Government,"* and he italicizes the remark in order to impress it as deeply as possible upon the minds of his readers. He insists that the General Government shall keep armed occupation of the South.

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The Financial Condition.

Again we would recall to men's minds the vauntings of the Radical party in regard to the finances both before and after the Presidential election. There was not in the country a Radical organ which did not, during the canvass and especially near the close of it, proclaim, in every form of words, that gold would fall and currency rise if Grant should be elected, and that gold would rise and currency fall if Seymour should be elected. The whole country was invited to write this prediction upon its tablets.

At the time of Grant's inauguration, gold was a little below 132. When Mr. A. T. Stewart was nominated for the Treasury, it fell below 130. "Ah, we told you so," exclaimed the organs; "our prophecy is already in process of fulfillment; very soon you will see gold and currency upon the same level." But shortly gold began to go up, and it has been going up step by step and jump by jump, and it is thus going up still. It is now at about 144, unless there has been a change since yesterday. It is fourteen per cent. higher than it was at the coming in of the President, whose very election, even independently of his action, was to fix it permanently at its proper point. This state of things should be seriously considered as a matter wholly aside from politics. It is calculated to create anxiety and apprehension in all minds. Unless the present tendency of values shall be arrested, the result cannot fail to be disastrous. The currency may are long be as bad as it was during the war, and, if it shall get to be as bad, it will soon get to be a great deal worse.

We do not wish to be a prophet of evil. We are determined to hope and trust so long as there shall be ground for hope and trust, but what the public now see is not what they were told to expect, and it is certainly what a large portion of them were very far from expecting. Let men undertake to explain the fact as they may, the heavy advance in gold is a highly unfavorable indication of the country's financial situation. Under a system of economy, faithful revenue collection, and honest payment of the collected revenue into the Treasury, the premium on gold should fall and the public credit should in all respects be strengthened, and this would be the result of the causes mentioned, if they were at work, but they are not at work, and they have not been. Public confidence has not been deserved, and it has not been won. Nobody now believes in the financial talent of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, or any member of the Cabinet, and nobody believes that any policy which those functionaries have inaugurated or seem disposed to inaugurate can have any good effect upon the finances of the country. Such large and quick advances in gold, the standard of values, as have taken place during the last two months, derange business, work powerfully to the injury of the mercantile interests and all the other interests of the country, and are a sad portent of what is to come if the helm of government shall continue in weak, unskilled, and half-palsied hands.

The Condition of Jamaica.

Governor Grant, of Jamaica, has made a highly interesting and favorable report as to the condition of that fine island. The statistics that he publishes indicate that Jamaica is emerging rapidly into a state of prosperity, notwithstanding the depression which, for many years, seemed to close its leaden wings over her. The Governor's report is for the year 1867, which opened with a deficiency in the treasury of about $300,000, an amount that, by economy and good management, was more than liquidated before the close of the year, the surplus of revenue in the treasury at that time being over half a million. We should be very glad to see some such financeering in the United States. Would that *President* Grant had *Governor* Grant as Secretary of the Treasury.

Among other reforms in Jamaica, the number of parishes has been reduced from twenty-two to fourteen, which must have made a great saving, each parish possessing the machinery for government similar to that of an English county. Important savings were effected in a great many quarters, and all not only without the least inconvenience, but with the greatest advantage to the population.

The trade of the island is more prosperous than it has been for a long time past. The cultivation of the sugar-cane, to which the soil and climate are admirably adapted, is making steady progress, and the planters are directing their attention to the prosecution of other branches of industry. The fruit trade, which is such a profitable business in some of the West India Islands, is at present wholly neglected in Jamaica, but a moderate capital and competent skill would soon make tobacco and the cocoanut oil and fibre a valuable export trade. Such at least are the views of the Governor.

The labor now employed in Jamaica is free labor, free in reality as well as in name so far as we know, and we hope to see it entirely successful. Its success would undoubtedly operate, to some extent, as an encouragement to our Southern friends, though the condition of Jamaica and that of the South are different in some important and essential particulars.

A Question for the P. M. General.

The Secretary of State, aroused perhaps by the late prospect of a little difficulty likely to arise out of a conflict of claims in regard to the Washington City post-office, has submitted to the Attorney General the question of the extent of the President's power, under the tenure-of-office law, to make appointments during the recess of the Senate in cases where consuls have resigned since the Senate's adjournment. No rational conjecture can be formed as to when, where, how, or by whom the meaning of the vague and equivocal portions of that infamous law, portions purposely made vague and equivocal by Congress for infamous purposes, will be authoritatively fixed and settled. The law was not intended to be understood, and it isn't understood, and it is not susceptible of being made to bear a fixed construction unless by the enactment of another law or several other laws declaring what it must and shall mean with or without regard to its language.

There is much ground for doubt whether Grant was a conscious and active agent in making the tenure-of-office law the fraudulent thing it is or whether he was the mere feeble dupe of unprincipled managers and manipulators. Our own opinion is, that, in this case, he was only a dupe, but we don't see how he is to help himself, even if he wishes to do so.

What Does it Mean?

It is a fact, and to us it seems an unaccountable one, that a considerable number of the organs devoted to the Grant administration, such organs for instance as the Philadelphia Inquirer, actually eulogize Gen. Thomas for his stern rejection of all proffered presents, citing it as a noble evidence of his purity and incorruptibility. The fact is certainly a strange one, for we cannot possibly suppose that the radical organs, whilst thus eulogizing a Major General for his non-acceptance of gifts and lauding his course as what is demanded by his official honor and the proprieties of his position, can fail to have all the time in mind the fact that their President, to whom they hourly render political allegiance, accepts, with a greed that is unparalleled and indeed positively indelicate if not indecent, all the gifts, great and small, that he can lay his hand on. If it is the purpose of his organs to remind him of the respect which he owes to his position, to his party, and to the country, we would suggest to them that they had better try to do this in a more direct and manly way. Certainly he cannot regard the compliments of his own organs to Gen. Thomas as anything but insults to himself, all the more offensive for being underhand.

Mr. Sprague on Southern Labor.

Senator Sprague expressed the opinion in his speech before the Memphis Commercial Convention on Wednesday, that England and France, by raising cotton in Egypt, will eventually drive its culture from America, unless means are taken to "reform and cheapen labor at the South." In this position he is probably right, but we beg that he or some wiser statesman, if a wiser one can be found, will explain the means by which Southern labor is to be cheapened and reformed. No doubt this result will come some day, unless, before it can have time to come, the result predicted by the Rhode Island Senator shall come. All efforts on the part of the people of the South to secure immigration in any considerable or even in any appreciable degree have thus far proved unavailing, and these efforts are evidently opposed and discouraged by Congress and its organs instead of being promoted. The Radical party seems determined that the negroes, no matter how lazy they may be, shall monopolize the right to work in the South, and the negroes, far from submitting to any cheapening of their labor, demand a large increase of pay every year, and, if they should not be employed or would not consent to be employed at all, the white men, however unwillingly, would have to support them so long as anything might remain upon which either whites or blacks could subsist.

Mr. Sprague is a practical man. He is one of the best business men in the nation. He might be superior to A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury. He has made for himself many millions of dollars, and, in doing this, has greatly promoted the interests of large communities. Let him give to the people of the South his plan for the reform and cheapening of labor in their section. They will be glad to accord to him a patient and careful hearing, but he must not fail to appreciate the tremendous obstacles that obstruct their way. Those obstacles cannot be talked down or conjured down.

Formal Establishment of the Cuban Republic.

Stirring, very stirring, is the last intelligence from Cuba, and with all our hearts we hope that it will prove true. If, since the late victory of the Cubans over the Spaniards, the Republic of Cuba has been formally established by competent authority, with Cespedes as President and the other necessary functionaries civil and military, and if the proclamations of the Presidents and of the commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces are what they are represented to be, we earnestly trust that the United States Government will not only recognize the Cubans as belligerents, but recognize Cuba as independent, as soon as it can do so consistently with the policy which it has hitherto pursued toward other oppressed and afflicted peoples struggling for liberty and life, and that it will do this boldly and manfully, without asking or waiting to learn what the effect will be upon the Alabama claims or any other claims, or considering how Great Britain and France and Spain and any and all powers beside will talk and act upon the subject. Let us take care to be right, let us be true to the historical record made by the great statesmen who have passed from among us, let us hold fast to national truth and integrity and honor, and then, as citizens and as men, give whatever encouragement and aid we may to the gallant fellows who are struggling so near us that we can almost hear the ringing of their steel, the roar of their guns, and the echoes of their shouting voices.

We would not have the people of the United States violate the laws of neutrality, but neutrals have their rights. Let those rights be exercised to the fullest extent and at the mortal risk of all who would interfere with them.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ This evening at 5 o'clock we will sell a very fine lot on the east side of Third street, between Wetzsinger and Magnolia avenues, 100 by 190 feet. This is choice property, and convenient to the Fourth-street cars.
PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Splendid Lunch.

Andy Kreutzer, formerly of the Floyd-street House, has removed from his old stand and established himself in the Howard House, down stairs, where he will open, on Saturday night next, with a magnificent lunch, setting forth all the delicacies of the season. Everybody is invited.

☞ Campbell street vacant ground, suitable for manufacturing purposes, will be sold at auction next Monday, May 24th, at 2 o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co. See advertisement in auction column.

☞ Don't forget the sale this evening at 5 o'clock, on Third, between Weissinger and Magnolia avenues, by Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson.

☞ Business houses on Second street at auction next Monday, May 24th, at 5 o'clock P. M., by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Real estate buyers' please don't forget that next Saturday, May 22, Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction another very desirable Breckinridge-street residence. Full particulars will be found in auction column.

Notice.

My entire stock of gent's furnishing goods, with lease and fixtures, is for sale in consequence of going into the wholesale business.
RICHARD JAMES,
115 and 117 Third street,
between Market and Jefferson.

☞ Sell your feathers now while there is a good buyer to buy them. It is H. E. Zook, at his furniture store, No. 186 Third street, near Walnut.

☞ It is not true that D. O'Fire has sent one of his Russia zinc trunks as a present to Gen. Grant. He don't want the Postoffice. He can do better making trunks, and understelling all competitors.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

Hegeman's Ferrated Elixer of Bark. A pleasant cordial prepared from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without the injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

☞ Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable, light, nutritious food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Iron Railing! Iron Railing!

Go to Mead & Miller's for iron railing, Green street, between Eighth and Ninth.

Division Fence

as cheap as wood at Mead & Miller's, Green street, between Eighth and Ninth.

Removal.

D. J. Murray has removed his Variety Store, under the National Hotel, No. 71 Fourth street, immediately opposite his old stand.

Go to Murray's to buy your baby bugries, superior to anything manufactured here.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security,

such as diamonds, silver plate and other valuables. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, 89 Jefferson street, opposite Tripp's music store.

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magazine streets, near Twenty-third street, by GRAVES & SON.

☞ Gold and silver watches, chains, rings, etc., for sale at half price. Broker office of Jul. Wellman, 134 Third street.

The Patent Reversible Broiler,

sold by Fyne & Creighton, No. 82 Fourth street, has given perfect satisfaction to every purchaser. Over one hundred sold in ten days on trial, and not one returned. Call and examine them.

Use Dr. Graves's Soothing Syrup

for children teething. It is sold by all druggists.

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.

To Tobacco Manufacturers.

For sale—At a very reduced price, one Mosser & Coleman's wheel press, with rosinears, moulds, &c.
W. T. GRAY,
Hotel.

MARRIED.

BROWN—COX—On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Richard Hickey, Mr. H. CLAY BROWN, of Georgia, to Miss MARY D. COX, only daughter of Dr. Augustus K. and Miss Ellen Cox, of Bardstown, Ky.

R. T. TORIAN,
TOBACCO FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
62 CARONDELET ST.,
New Orleans, La.

Liberal advances made on consignments to above house by

J. S. PHELPS.....LOUISVILLE, KY.
MACKEY, NESBIT & CO.....EVANSVILLE, IND.
G. W. JARRETT.....PADUCAH, KY
CLAYTON DARGY.....CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
may 20 dw2w

Flower Vases!
LARGE AND SMALL,
FOR SALE BY
SNEAD & CO.,
Market, bet. 8th and 9th Sts.,
a28 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oct2 w3t wly NEW YORK

Flour, Grain and Provisions.

Will receive prompt attention. Refer to Messrs. Bacon, Robertson & Co., Louisville, Ky.
JOHN A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
ap19 dtf

Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.
OPEN MAY 15.

THIS favorite and celebrated summer resort is now in its complete order for the reception of guests. Some important improvements have been added to the buildings since the establishment passed into the hands of the present proprietor, and it is his purpose to keep it in a style not surpassed anywhere in Virginia.

The remarkable medicinal and curative power of the water is well known in the medical profession and to the springs-going public. As an

ALTERATIVE, A DIFFUSIVE STIMULANT AND TONIC

There is no known mineral water equal to it. In all cases of debility, whether of the nervous or muscular system of the constitution, loss of appetite, and general nervous prostration, no matter in what stage or degree of disease it may be safely pronounced to be without a known rival among the mineral waters of this world. They are ESPECIALLY EFFICACIOUS in the whole class of diseases of the liver, and in dyspepsia.

The proprietor will have provided for the Lawn and Ball-room a good string band. He will be at the command of the guests at Rockbridge Alum.

The place is 180 miles by Valley Turnpike from Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, and Lynchburg, by rail. All the fast trains stop at Goshen Depot, and the Washington and Ohio Railroad at Goshen Depot, and new and elegant stage coaches run daily, making over a smooth and level road of only eight miles set down the visitors at the Springs.

The Rockbridge Water, put up in glass, containing 32 oz. for medicinal qualities, can be had at the well-known Drug house of

NELSON SOULE, Louisville, Ky.;
NELSON SOULE, Paducah, Ky.;

who will furnish, on application, pamphlets containing the analysis of the water and letters from eminent physicians, with a few certificates out of many of the wonderful cures made by these waters.

myl1 dlw2 JAMES M. FLAHERTY, Proprietor.

New and Wonderful.

The Mexican Ever-bearing Strawberry

IS recommended by highly respectable parties as being all that is claimed for it, viz: hardy, productive, of delicious quality, and really and truly ever-bearing. Judge Clinton Prosser Brooks, Dr. Hallock, and other naturalists have examined and pronounced the plant to be an entirely new species, essentially different from all other known strawberries. The plant throws out new labors and new runners, all of which bloom and bear fruit the same season. It can be planted at any time from April to November. The roots can be tested by every one this season, and they will find at once they have a valuable and wonderful acquisition. Proof of these statements, and a limited quantity of plants at $1 per dozen, can be had on application to

BONDURANT & TODD, Seedsmen,
No. 193 Main street, bet. Third and Fourth,
myl9 dtf Louisville, Ky.

Wall Paper.

We offer at low figures a large and complete stock of

Elegant Gold Papers.
" Satin Papers.
" Blanks.
" Tints.
" Decorations.
" Parlor Papers.
" Hall Papers.
" Dining-room Papers.
" Chamber Papers.

of every variety of high and plain colors.

Fitch & Lindsey,
75 Fourth Street, next door to National Hotel. myl6 dtf

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to any part of the city. Leave orders at will give me your custom. Office No. 111 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson.
myl9 dtf FRANK. S. GOSNELL.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Sell all the Rest.

The Royal Palace One Dollar Store, No. 113 Fourth street, continues to hold the van as the center of attraction to everybody who goes in-shopping. Whether the daily arrival there of pretty and useful goods at the arrival of newer and lower prices to rend them, this bazaar is irresistible. At present the assortment of articles on hand is entirely new and the best yet offered. Invest your dollar in time.
myl6 dtf

Special Notice.

We will sell without reserve, on Saturday, May 22d, at our stables, corner Fifth and Green streets, Shelby City one doctor's buggy, new and beautiful design, and black horse belonging to same, and one fine premium phaeton, entirely new, not harnessed as was ever offered for sale in this market.
myl9 d3 B. W. JENKINS & CO.

At Cost.

Until June 1st, the best quality of French note paper and envelops, at
my19 dtf W. SCOTT GLOVER'S.

New Candy Factory.

All kinds of plain and fancy candies on hand and made to order.
my18 d3 W. H. PELTAN & CO.,
No. 66 Fifth street.

Lemon Syrup.

Lemon, strawberry, rose, vanilla, pine apple, &c., by the dozen, kept by
W. H. PELTAN & CO.,
my18 d3 No. 66 Fifth street.

For Soda Syrups

Go to W. H. Peltan & Co., No. 66 Fifth street.
my18 d3

New Ready,

the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competition, at
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.
my19 dtf

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest,

and best, especially when applied to the complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, &c., at
R. E. MILLS',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.
my19 dtf

Stop! Listen for a Moment!

WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, and their kindred ailments, when by stopping into a drug store you can procure a few bottles of Wardy Saraka Tonic, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and consequently reorganizes the energy of muscle and nerve, thereby concluding the ill life of the patient and making the poor despairing invalid feel like a new person.

Hearken that glasses of life—rejuvenation! Try Wardy's Sarsaka. Have you a cough or cold or even consumption in its first stage? Try Wardy's Eureka. Are you suffering from female irregularities? Use it. It has been pro

WANTED.

WANTED—500 MILLS.—Do you want a fat Agency at your own home? If so, address at once, with stamp, EMPLOYMENT, Box 1, Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good fat agency. All communications strictly confidential. Call and obtain directions free of charge. Agents Independents. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESS MAKER AND 4 GOOD SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS. Apply immediately at DORIASCHILE, Fourth street, between Main and Market.

WANTED—2 painters, 2 brick-molders, 1 wagon-maker, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 cooper, 1 tinner, 1 gardener, 1 stone-cutter, 1 plasterer, 1 boiler-maker. Apply at EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Fourth street, between Main and Market.

WANTED—HANDS—50 men and 100 women to work on the Kentucky Jeans Cloth Factory, at Shelbyville, Ky. Apply to Mr. R. PARSON, Louisville, Ky., or to Mr. GALLAHUE, Shelbyville, Ky. Every man and woman who wants work should apply.

WANTED—BOARDING—Two young ladies desire boarding and lodging in a private family in a central location, in a private house where no other boarders are taken. Address, stating terms, with full particulars, in the handwriting of the parties, "Private," Courier-Journal office. myll 3t

WANTED—SCRIVER—Directory to town of Shelbyville, Ky., for 1869. Address, stating price, P. H. SINGLETON, Publisher of Directories, Box 1, Louisville, Ky. myll 3t

WANTED—PARTNER—To take the place of a silent partner in a manufacturing business, which is now paying 50 per cent. on investment, and which can be increased to 100 per cent. by the addition of a little capital. Address, with full name, "MANUFACTURER," Courier-Journal office. myll 3t

WANTED—COLLECTOR—As agent and collector for a wholesale house. Must be well recommended. Apply at 5 o'clock p. m. to-day, at 107 Main street, up stairs. myll

WANTED—PARTNER—To take the place of a silent partner in a manufacturing business, which is now paying 50 per cent. on investment, and which can be increased to 100 per cent. by the addition of a little capital. Address, with full name, "MANUFACTURER," Courier-Journal office. myll 3t

WANTED—COLLECTOR—As agent and collector for a wholesale house. Must be well recommended. Apply at 5 o'clock p. m. to-day, at 107 Main street, up stairs. myll

WANTED—BOARDING—For a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken, in a central location. Address, stating terms, with full particulars, "PRIVATE," Courier-Journal office. myll 3t

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1869.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

CLOSES.	ARRIVES.
A. M.	A. M. P. M.
8:00	Nashville, ... Mail, ... 12:00 8:00
8:00	New York Express, ... " 12:00 8:00
11:00	Louisville & Frankfort, ... " ..... 5:30 .....
11:00	Shelbyville & Cincinnati, ... " ..... 5:30 .....
11:00	Louisville & Cincinnati, ... " ..... 5:30 .....
11:00	Louisville & Nashville, ... " ..... 5:30 .....
11:00	Louisville & Lexington